repeaters or basestations. Irrespective of the form of communication medium, data is typically transferred between network elements using any of a number of data communication protocols. In accordance with such data communication protocols, data is generally transferred between network elements in units commonly referred to as packets, frames, datagrams and the like. Typically, each packet includes data, a source address and a target address. As will be described in greater detail below, additional control information, generally included in a header, may also be included in the packet. The number of bytes of data contained within a packet is dependent upon the communication resources of the client, the host and the network protocol employed.

Please substitute the following paragraph for the paragraph beginning on page 13, line 20.

Filter(s) **212** and classifier **214** are employed to identify incoming data traffic adhering to admission policy criteria and marks the data packets with an appropriate routing classification in accordance with a predetermined differentiated services admission policy. That is, filter **212** provides an indication, or trigger, denoting when data packets are received that satisfy filter criteria. In accordance with one aspect of the present invention, the filters populating filter(s) **212** are dynamically provisioned on network interface **204** by controller **206** in accordance with an admission control policy. In one embodiment, controller **206** creates and removes specific filters from filter **212** in response to control messages from a remote bandwidth broker, e.g., bandwidth broker **126**. In an alternate embodiment, controller **206** is a bandwidth broker and creates/removes specific filters from filter **212** on its own accord, in furtherance of a admission control policy. Once in place, filter **212** issues a trigger message to controller **206** when data packets are received satisfying the criteria of an installed filter.

Please substitute the following paragraph for the paragraph beginning on page 19, line 3.

If transmission is complete, controller **206** makes a determination of whether to remove the classifier profile **222**. In one embodiment, for example, controller **206** makes this determination in accordance with the service level it supports. For example, if profile **222** supports the highest service level, and the filter has not yet expired for that service level, controller **206** maintains the profile to support the service level with minimal delay. If however, profile **222** corresponds to a lower service level, controller **206** may remove the profile, even though the corresponding filter remains in place, to liberate network interface **204** resources. If, in **322**, a determination is made to remove the filter, controller **206** instructs classifier **214** to purge filter **222**, and an update message is sent at block 324 to bandwidth broker **126** denoting the update. Subsequently, the process continues with block 301.

Please substitute the following paragraph for the paragraph beginning on page 19, line 13.

Thus, in accordance with the above example, controller **206** is responsible for the provision of filters **212** and classifier profiles **222** necessary to support differentiated services via network edge device **110**. In one embodiment, controller **206** relies on the information provided by a remote bandwidth broker **126** or some other policy server. In an alternate embodiment, controller **206** accesses a co-located admission policy database autonomously. Irrespective of where the admissions policy database is located, access to the differentiated services of core device **108** is dynamically controlled through the selective provision of trigger filters and classifier profiles on network devices, e.g., network device **110**, as appropriate.